

El Paso's Rapid Growth  
Official United States Census  
Population 1910.....39,279  
Population 1900.....15,906  
Population 1890.....10,336

# EL PASO HERALD

El Paso, Texas,  
Wednesday Evening  
December 7, 1910 -20 Pages

## IS BALLINGER A BABE?

Majority of the Republican  
Investigation Committee  
Declares Him So.

## NOT A FAULT TO FIND WITH HIM

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—Vindicating secretary of the interior Richard A. Ballinger upon all charges brought against him and condemning his accusers as having been inspired by a deep feeling of animosity built upon a supposed difference in policy respecting conservation, the majority of the congressional committee which investigated the Ballinger-Pinchot case, today submitted its report to congress.

After stating that the evidence presented related in the main to charges of various kinds against Mr. Ballinger and that these came chiefly from two sources, L. R. Glavis and Clifford Pinchot, the majority announced following conclusion:

**Insincerity as a Babe.**  
"The evidence has wholly failed to make out a case. Neither any fact proved nor all facts put together exhibit Mr. Ballinger as being anything but a competent and honorable man, honestly and faithfully performing the duties of his high office, with an eye singly to the public interest."

The report is signed by senators Nelson, chairman, Flint, Sub-Committee on Conservation, and representatives McCall, Olmstead and Denby, all Republicans.

In speaking of the "animosity" created by the differences respecting the conservation of national resources, the majority of the committee said that the accusers evidently had this policy deeply at heart and were "evidently disposed to take a most unfavorable view of the character and motives of anyone whom they supposed to be opposed to their views. They thus came to regard Mr. Ballinger with suspicion and to regard the most natural and innocent acts occurring in the ordinary course of the department's administration as furnishing evidence of some sinister purpose."

**Specific Findings.**  
The report makes the following specific findings among others:  
"That the charges and insinuations against secretary Ballinger in regard to the Cunningham coal land entries or other coal land claims in Alaska are not justified and his conduct in respect thereto is not justly censurable; that he was fully justified in revoking the Indian cooperative agreement;

"That restoration of water power sites by secretary Ballinger were made in good faith and not in enmity to the government, and that no injury appears to have been done to the government and the cause of conservation by either his restorations or withdrawals;

"That in view of the opinion of the attorney general, he was justified in abandoning the use of so-called water users' cooperative certificates in connection with the reclamation of arid lands;

**The Reclamation Law.**  
"That while the administering of the reclamation law presented features justly subject to criticism, no unfair criticism of improper conduct on secretary Ballinger's part has been shown nor was there any action by him not within the bounds of discretion of the head of the interior department in the faithful performance of his duty."

"That he is not an enemy of or hostile to a reasonable and judicial policy of conservation and that no ground whatever has been shown justifying the opinion that he is not a faithful and efficient public officer."

Regarding the Cunningham cases, the report, in view of the imputations heaped upon the general land office and the secretary of the interior recommending that the cases be transferred to an appropriate court for a hearing and a decision.

The majority report was presented in both houses of congress today.

At the same time the report of the Democratic members of the committee and of representative Madison, which condemn Ballinger, were also submitted.

**CUT OF 17 CENTS  
ON THE KEY RATE**

El Paso Fire Insurance Is to  
Be Reduced Very Materially.

A reduction of 17 cents in the key rate of El Paso will be made possible by the improvements now being started by the waterworks company and the announcement of the census figures for El Paso. This will mean a reduction of \$20,000 or more in the insurance paid by El Paso policy holders and eliminates one exposure in spreading risks and makes a difference of 5 percent in the exposure charges on mercantile risks.

Work will be started at once on the rebuilding of the pumping plant on the mesa. This plant has been ironed and was a charge of 10 cents in the announced key rate for El Paso. The laying of additional mains by the water company will reduce the key rate 4 cents and the difference between the actual census figures and those estimated by the insurance companies will make a difference of 3 more cents in the key rate, reducing the total amount of the key rate to 27 cents.

The new power plant on the mesa will cost \$10,000 and will be entirely fireproof.

## WORK MUST GO FORWARD ON RIVERS

Consistent Annual Appropriations For Deep Water Is Urged.

## PORTS OF MEXICO FAST IMPROVING

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—With one of the largest gatherings of waterway enthusiasts that ever assembled to discuss waterway improvements, the seventh annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress met here today.

A. B. Fowler represented Arizona at the meeting. He is president of the National Irrigation congress.

**Taft Speaks.**  
President Taft made a statement unusually interesting. He said the importance of river navigation had died of late years with the development of railroad facilities. The problem that now confronted his hearers, he declared, was the union and cooperation of the railroads and the rivers. The terminal difficulties of river transportation must be overcome, he said, before this problem could be solved.

Representative Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana, called the congress to order, and the opening addresses were made by president Taft, governor Harmon, of Ohio, ambassador De La Barra, of Mexico, Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Canadian conservation commission, is among the speakers.

Regular annual appropriations for carrying on the work of waterways improvements throughout the United States were advocated by president Ransdell in his opening address.

The rivers and harbors bill passed by the last session of congress, he said, was the greatest advance yet made toward carrying out the policies advocated by the National Rivers and Harbors congress.

"During its consideration," he continued, "the rivers and harbors committee by unanimous vote declared in favor of an annual bill, and the bill passed was formed with that end in view, so much so that it is imperative to pass a bill at this session of congress."

"This organization, from its inception," he insisted that one of the most important features of the waterways legislation was to have annual bills instead of one every three years, so as to place legislation for the waters of the union on a par with other great appropriation bills, making the work more systematic and enabling the engineer corps to carry on the work more expeditiously and effectively."

**Harbors for Mexico.**  
"The ports of Mexico" were discussed by senator Don Francisco Leon de la Barra, ambassador of that country to the United States, who pointed out that other countries would profit from the example set by America in the improvement of its rivers and harbors.

"The solving of your river and harbor problem," said the ambassador, "is of the greatest importance to my country, not only on account of the knowledge to be derived from your studies but also because of the influence that a wise solution may have on international commerce."

"The facilities offered by river works for the improvement of navigation and of port works, which increase their capacity while affording the necessary security to shipping, must need have an influence in your international trade, as they contribute to the improvement of its rivers and the rapidity of the transportation."

The improvement of the ports and lighthouses of Mexico, the ambassador said, was imperatively demanded as a complement to the network of railways that is fast being constructed.

Because the railroads, reached first to the gulf coast, the attention of the Mexican government was directed first to the ports of that coast, and several of them have been rendered as safe as any in the world for vessels of great draught and tonnage.

He particularly mentioned Veracruz, Tampico and Puerto Mexico.

On the Pacific coast the ambassador mentioned Manzanillo as a port that already has undergone substantial improvement while Guaymas, on the Pacific, and Progreso and Campeche on the gulf coast, have projects under consideration.

**MEXICAN LEPER IS STOPPED AT BORDER**  
Young Man in an Advanced Stage of Disease Will Be Returned.

A Mexican leper, whose hands and feet show advanced stage of the disease, failed Wednesday morning in entering the United States. The man, who is 24 years of age, is held at the United States immigration station.

Giving his name as Margarito Barro, the leper said that he came from Guadalajara in the state of Jalisco, near Guadalajara. He was accompanied by his father, an old man nearly blind. It is believed that the couple intended to beg their way into this country. The young leper's hands are horribly eaten by the disease, and parts of his feet are eaten away.

Mexican authorities will be notified to take the man back.

**REDMOND LOSES AN IRISH FIGHT**

London, England, Dec. 7.—The most interesting of today's election news comes from Cork, where in yesterday's pollings the Independent Nationalists defeated the Redmondites in the bitterest fight of the campaign.

## TAX RATE IS NOT TO BE CUT DOWN

Belief Prevails That It Cannot Be Reduced Owing to Demand For Cash.

## RUNNING EXPENSE OF CITY IS HIGH

Notwithstanding the fact that the assessed valuation of El Paso has increased from \$28,581,420 in 1909 to \$31,272,146.50 in 1910, it is believed by city hall officials that the city tax rate will remain at \$1.90 on the \$100 valuation. Those in touch with the situation figure that the rate cannot be reduced more than 2 or 3 cents, at the outside, and still enable the city to secure enough funds to meet current expenses and for expected appropriations.

This is due to the fact that during the past year, the city has issued additional bonds amounting to \$485,000, including waterworks purchasing bonds of \$375,000 and bonds for the opening of West San Antonio and Kansas streets, amounting to \$110,000. The interest on the bonds at 7 percent, including 5 percent for interest and 2 percent to constitute a sinking fund, amounts to \$23,950, which represents an expense that the city has not heretofore been sponsor for.

The increase in taxable values, amounting almost to \$3,000,000, will net at the \$1.90 rate, almost \$57,000 additional in taxes. Deducting the new bond expense, about \$23,000 additional is gained in taxes over last year.

That this amount can be easily used, however, is vouched for by city officials, who state that the expenses are increasing yearly, and that new appropriations are becoming a necessity.

At the \$1.90 rate on the valuation of \$31,272,146.50, which will net in the neighborhood of \$590,000, and which Mayor Kelly Wednesday morning stated was not far from the amount of his budget, it is said the finance committee of the city and will be able to retire \$100,000 of the general fund indebtedness, also \$100,000 of the bonded debt, and allow an appropriation of \$120,000 for the city schools. This leaves about \$270,000 for the actual operating expenses of the city.

The tax rate of \$1.90 on the new assessed valuation will net about \$46,000 more than the budget for last year. Mayor Kelly is expected to call a meeting of the finance committee at the city hall Wednesday afternoon to discuss the budget.

## 300,000 FOR ADDITION TO SMELTER

Work of Constructing Re-  
erboratory Furnaces Be-  
gins at El Paso Plant.

## THIS WILL EMPLOY MANY MORE MEN

Work has started at the El Paso smelter for the installation of two reerboratory furnaces for the smelting of copper concentrates, which will make the El Paso smelter one of the biggest copper smelters in the country. The improvements at the local smelter will cost \$300,000 and will increase the output of the plant by 500 tons of blister copper per day. A force of 50 men will be employed in the construction of the new furnaces and in installing the necessary machinery for their operation. When completed, the extension to the smelter will employ from 50 to 100 additional men.

The enlargement of the El Paso smelter, which is one of the properties of the American Smelting and Refining company, was made possible by the closing of contracts for smelting the concentrates of a number of large copper producing mines in Arizona and New Mexico. These are said to be the Ray Consolidated, of Arizona, and the Chino Copper company, of New Mexico. The American Smelting company has closed long term contracts with these mining companies for smelting their concentrates, and it was necessary to enlarge the El Paso plant to handle the increased business.

In the past the copper matte has been sent to Aguascalientes, Mex., where it was prepared for refining. When the addition to the El Paso plant is finished, this will be unnecessary, and the blister copper will be shipped direct to the A. S. & R. Co.'s refineries at Perth Amboy, N. J., and Baltimore, Md., which have also been enlarged to accommodate the additional business.

William C. Potter, general manager of the southern department of the American Smelting and Refining company, has been in El Paso during the past week to arrange for the construction of the addition to the smelting works. After completing all of these details, he has returned to Aguascalientes, Mex., where he makes his headquarters. Before leaving Mr. Potter said that while the copper plant would have a capacity of 500 tons of blister copper, the immediate demands would be for only half this amount, although it is expected that the entire capacity of the new addition will be taxed to care for the concentrates from the Arizona and New Mexico copper mines.

## DOES SAY REGULARS WILL LOSE FIGHT

Unveils Monument to Von  
Steuben, "the Father of  
the American Army."

## MANY SPEECHES PRAISE SOLDIER

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—A monument to Baron von Steuben, first inspector general and drillmaster of the Continental army, by the friend of Washington, and of Lafayette and other revolutionary leaders, was unveiled today following a great military and civic parade. The monument is a nation's tribute to a patriot who aided in the great fight to set the country free from Great Britain. All the German societies in Washington participated.

**A German's Tribute.**  
The prominent part which Baron von Steuben played in the struggle of this country for freedom was graphically told by Dr. O. J. Hexamer, of Philadelphia, president of the National German-American alliance, in his address delivered on the occasion of the unveiling.

Mr. Hexamer said in part:  
"Among the many valuable services of Baron von Steuben to the United States, the most important was the one that they recommended Baron von Steuben to congress. The genius of Washington, with his knowledge of men and things, intuitively grasped the true spirit of military discipline; not only would it become a great help to the army and its officers and enable him to win battles, but he also felt that its influence would reach far into the future. He came to rely on the army which was often known as 'Washington's right arm.'"

"Franklin, when he met Steuben in France, immediately recognized that he had before him an officer who not only followed the struggle of the American colonies with keen interest, but who also prayed for their success. The best proof of Steuben's sentiments is contained in the letter which he addressed from Portsmouth, to the congress of the United States, in which he states that the only motive bringing him to this hemisphere is his desire to serve a people making such a noble fight for their rights and freedom. He does not crave titles nor money."

**Valley Forge Honors.**  
The honors of the camp of Valley Forge, where he was first sent, are known to every school child. Steuben showed himself worthy of the trust imposed in him. Washington had appointed him inspector general, and soon Steuben showed the stuff he was made of, bringing order out of the chaos, introducing an excellent system of accounts and strict military discipline. He could not speak English well, but, in spite of this handicap, he succeeded in making himself beloved and popular with all classes. He introduced systematic regulations, held daily reviews, personally inspected everything and made himself familiar with every detail.

Thus Steuben in spirit as well as in fact became the drill master of the Continental army, an unselfish and faithful helper.

"The results of Steuben's drilling" were forcibly shown at the battle of Monmouth, when Lee's lines, through incompetence or treachery, were breaking in confusion, and defeat seemed certain. Then Steuben, by Washington's command, brought the army up and fought an excellent battle, and the united lines against the fire of the enemy—a splendid example of discipline and mutual confidence between leader and troops. Alexander Hamilton, an eye witness, declared that and then for the first time became aware of the overwhelming importance of military training and discipline.

"In Washington's council of war Steuben's word was of great influence. He was often heard in the archives of the Historical society of New York his carefully drawn plans of campaign are still to be found.

"At the siege of Yorktown he was the only American general who had previously participated in sieges. Washington in the army order of the next day specially mentions that to brave Steuben belonged a great part of the credit of victory."

**Honored by Congress.**  
"Congress considered Steuben's services too valuable to discharge him after peace was declared, and it was Steuben who worked out the plan for the establishment of our small standing army and the foundation of our military academy. Congress on August 15, 1784, passed a resolution that the thanks of the United States be expressed to him for the great zeal and efficiency he had displayed in every position entrusted to him, and presented him with a gold handled sword. The states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia made him grants of land.

"Returning into private life, Steuben became a public spirited citizen of the highest type. Steuben could enjoy but a short time the annual pension of \$200, finally granted him in 1790, and the land grant of the state of New York. He retired to his farm in the summer of 1794, and died shortly after his 54th birthday, on November 15, 1794.

"On Oneida's heights, deep within an old forest reservation, we find a massive monument of gray stones on which the mosses and lichens fondly cling. Here rest the mortal remains of Steuben, the father of the American army."

"We honor our selves in honoring the memory of our great dead."

The German ambassador, count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, said:

"I am very pleased to be able to regard this monument not only as one erected to the memory of a distinguished German officer, but also as a monument to the unbroken friendship which has existed between Germany and the United States since the birth of the people of the United States as a nation. In Steuben the great king from whom Steuben learnt the art of war issued his order refusing transit

(Continued on Page Nine.)

## SAV REGULARS WILL LOSE FIGHT

Americans From Chihuahua  
Predict Victory for the  
Insurrectos.

## FIGHT CERTAIN IN SHORT TIME

Those 800 troops marching into the insurrecto stronghold, west of the city of Chihuahua, are due to battle before Thursday.

The town of Guerrero, located inland off the Mexico North Western railway, has been retaken by the insurrectos and its jefe politico captured, admitted officially in Chihuahua.

This news, from varied but reliable sources, has reached El Paso. Travelers from the district in arms declare that the federal troops will surely be defeated, so strong are the forces of insurgents and mountaineers. This opinion is shared by every American mining and railway man who has been seen this week. Few of those who come from that district place the number of men in arms below 2000. They say that as soon as an insurrecto is killed, his rifle will be taken by an unarmed man.

**Recruits From Everywhere.**  
Travelers declare that men from all Mexico are flocking to the insurrecto forces. Many are coming from the United States, they declare. The supply of rifles and ammunition is rapidly increasing. Many of the weapons and equipment are of the regular Mexican army pattern. There are many former soldiers with the new army, but they have shed their uniforms.

The town of Guerrero was the only point in that district still held by federal forces. Departure of the insurrectos two weeks ago occasioned the stationing there of 62 soldiers and officers. It was learned last week that a force of insurrecto cavalry had started a march from Madera to recapture the inland town. Its capture was reported in The Herald early this week, but now it has been officially announced at the city of Chihuahua. Urbano Zea, the jefe politico, is said to be a captive, but the loss in killed and wounded is not known, as no survivors have reached Chihuahua.

**Troops Marching.**  
The 800 soldiers sent out Sunday from the city of Chihuahua, and then started marching. The Mexico North Western road does not run directly to Madera and the troops are making an overland march to reach that terminal. Logic and common sense explain the march. The troops will have to fight their way out, instead of attacking from without, as in the battle near the city of Chihuahua. Insurrecto officers are closely in touch with the troops, and the march is being planned to occur before the soldiers reach Madera. The march, if completed, will be a matter of five days at the least. The soldiers are carrying two machine guns, the insurrecto scouts have reported.

**Tells of Experiences.**  
F. H. Martin, of Pittsburgh, Pa., arrived Wednesday morning in El Paso. During the month of turmoil he has been about Chihuahua, a state in the North Western. "From what I have seen, I believe they have about 2000 men in arms," says Martin. "I have talked with many of the revolutionist officers who have been up and down the road, and have made many friends by it. We were out of provisions and went to see the jefe politico appointed at Temosachic. We told him we had nothing to eat, and he ordered his men to kill some beefs for us and gave us a supply of flour and potatoes. 'Come again when you are out,' he said. We haven't had any trouble at all since the revolt, except from some of our own men, and the difficulty of getting supplies. Just as soon as there is a rifle without a man, somebody quits."

**Plenty of Fighters.**  
"No, there is a plenty of men. All they need is more rifles. And just as soon as there is a battle there will probably be more rifles. Mexicans returning from the states are piling in and asking for arms. The troops are being drilled and the pace up and down the road. They talk about that battle at San Andres. It was a joke. When the troop train pulled in, just 22 men opened fire and the troops beat it. I know there were only 22 men who attacked the train."

Few of the Americans down there seem to think those 800 troops will have much of a show. They must pass through rough country. It seems that the insurrectos are going to let them march till they are tired out, and then in the interior. They will never get to Madera; that is sure. They seem to think that they are fooling the revolutionists by coming up in the rear around Madera. But everybody knows just where they are each day."

## ACTIVITY IN TORREON REGION

Volunteers Are Sent Into  
Mountains Against the  
Insurrectos.

Douglas, Ariz., Dec. 7.—Direct mail advice from Torreon state that Gen. Geronimo Trevino, chief of the third military zone, has appointed as commander of the government expeditionary forces Carlos Gonzales, who in turn has named his son as leader of 300 organized volunteers, who have taken the field against the insurrectos south of Torreon. The insurgent detachment is said to be strongly entrenched on mount Jimulco.

**Insurrectos Take Horses.**  
A band of insurrectos two days ago visited a ranch near Madera owned by an American, whose brother lives here, and took 100 horses. The owner was given a receipt, payable upon presentation to "Madero's minister of war." The

(Continued on Page Nine.)

## DISPLEASING TO MEXICAN SARGENTS

Election of Terrazas as Gov-  
ernor of Chihuahua May  
Not Bring Peace.

## THEY SAY IT MAKES THE TROUBLE WORSE

Chihuahua, Mexico, Dec. 7.—That the insurrectionary trouble has not been remedied by the election by the state congress of Alberto Terrazas to governor, is the general opinion here, for it is declared that there is more resentment among the insurrectos in Chihuahua against the dominant power in state affairs than against the national government. Business men recall the uprising near Temosachic a couple of years ago when the people thought they were being taxed too heavily, and several years prior to that, the Indians pulled off a similar uprising. Five years ago last September, it is recalled, the people of Chihuahua—the working classes—stole the municipal palace when Gen. Luis Terrazas (father of the new governor) was governor, and declared loudly against "the tyranny of Terrazas." Enrique Creel, the son-in-law, was soon given the reins of government and his regime pleased the people much better. They were satisfied, too, with the rule of Jose Maria Sanchez, retiring governor, but the federal government, it is declared, did not like his "dilatory tactics" in dealing with the insurrection, hence the "election" of young Terrazas, son the state's richest man.

The soldiers and insurrectos have not yet met, although they are not many miles apart in the vicinity of San Andres, unless, as reported here, the insurrectos have withdrawn to entice the troops further into the mountains.

## FEELS HEAVY HAND OF PORFIRIO DIAZ

Mexican Editor Driven from  
Own Country, Arrested  
in Washington.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—Juan Sanchez Azcona, one time member of congress of Mexico, was arrested here Tuesday on charges preferred by the Mexican government, alleging obtaining money under false pretenses. Azcona has been with Gustavo A. Madero, brother of the revolutionist leader in Mexico.

Azcona is a son of the late Senor Azcona, former Mexican minister to Italy, Guatemala and the Argentine Republic. He came here November 21 from San Antonio, Texas, where he consulted with Francisco I. Madero, leader of the Mexican revolution, were an open secret. He has been associated here with Gustavo A. Madero.

Azcona said that the incident in which charges have been preferred against him occurred four years ago, and that his part in the affair was merely as a witness. He said that while manager of a newspaper in Mexico City, many contributions were received for the organization of the poor of the Mexican capital. The funds were insufficient and were turned over to a committee of women for disbursement among the poor. Another newspaper, he said, charged that the money was diverted from the original purpose of the donors.

Azcona says that after a due judicial investigation in which he appeared as a witness the case was dropped.

Later, he said, he founded "Nueva Mexico," and began a series of attacks on the Diaz administration, which caused its suppression three times, and finally its confiscation six months ago. He, as its editor, was compelled to leave the country. He said he would fight extradition.

## MORE SOLDIERS FROM MEXICO CITY

Machine Guns Sent With a  
New Detachment From  
National Capital.

Mexico, City, Mex., Dec. 7.—A dispatch from Chihuahua says federal troops went to San Andres Tuesday and that upon their approach the revolutionists fled toward Guadalupe. It was believed the troops would follow to Guerrero, where a battle may occur upon their arrival.

A company of soldiers with several rapid fire guns and a large supply of ammunition, left here last night, presumably for points in Chihuahua.

Activity of the "peace committee" which has been endeavoring to reach a base of settlement in Chihuahua, apparently is highly disheartened by the Mexican government. A sign of this repentment was the dispatch to the Mexican embassy at Washington of a cablegram by Enrique C. Creel, minister for foreign affairs, denying that the government has had anything to do with the appointment of such a committee.

## MORMONS DRILL WITHOUT RIFLES

Keep Men on Guard Nightly  
to Provide Against In-  
surrecto Attack.

Colonia Dublin, Chihuahua, Mexico, Dec. 7.—The little Mormon colony was out to practice, armed with a great variety of guns, pistols and some even carrying sticks. The cavalry did not gallop in time with the music, but it was a beginning.

Sentinels watch the town every night against sudden surprise.

Messrs. Payne and Jameson have just returned from Morelos, Sonora, and on their way they met no revolutionists and were not interfered with in any way. They say everything is quiet in those parts, and the people of Colonia Morelos are doing their farm work and paying little or no attention to the insurrectionary movement.